

1 (*id.* ¶ 9), and that NUFIC, despite numerous requests, has failed to provide him with even a true
2 and correct copy of the Policy, (*id.* ¶ 10).

3 Plaintiff sued Tufguy and American International Group, Inc. (“AIG”) in the District
4 Court of Clark County, Nevada. (*See* ECF No. 1, Ex. A). AIG, which has since been dismissed
5 as a party, removed to this Court based on diversity jurisdiction. (*See* ECF No. 1). Plaintiff is an
6 Oklahoma resident. Tufguy is a California corporation. AIG is a Delaware corporation with its
7 principal place of business in New York. After removal, Plaintiff joined Zuffa as a Defendant.
8 Zuffa is a Nevada limited liability company with its principal place of business in Nevada. (ECF
9 No. 27 ¶ 1). Plaintiff brings three causes of action: (1) Negligence (against Tufguy, Zuffa, and
10 UFP); (2) Breach of Contract (against NUFIC); and (3) Breach of the Covenant of Good Faith
11 and Fair Dealing (against NUFIC). The Court has denied a motion to dismiss the SAC for lack
12 of prosecution. After inviting blind briefs on the issue of improper removal, the Court declined
13 to remand. Defendants Tufguy, Zuffa, and UFP now move for summary judgment on the sole
14 cause of action pled against them: negligence.

15 **II. SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARDS**

16 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide for summary adjudication when “the
17 pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the
18 affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the party is
19 entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). Material facts are those that
20 may affect the outcome of the case. *See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248
21 (1986). A dispute as to a material fact is genuine if there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable
22 jury to return a verdict for the nonmoving party. *See id.* Thus, “[s]ummary judgment is
23 inappropriate if reasonable jurors, drawing all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party, could
24 return a verdict in the nonmoving party’s favor.” *Diaz v. Eagle Produce Ltd. P’ship*, 521 F.3d
25 1201, 1207 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing *United States v. Shumway*, 199 F.3d 1093, 1103–04 (9th Cir.

1 1999)). A principal purpose of summary judgment is “to isolate and dispose of factually
2 unsupported claims.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323–24 (1986).

3 In determining summary judgment, a court applies a burden-shifting analysis. “When the
4 party moving for summary judgment would bear the burden of proof at trial, it must come
5 forward with evidence which would entitle it to a directed verdict if the evidence went
6 uncontroverted at trial. In such a case, the moving party has the initial burden of establishing the
7 absence of a genuine issue of fact on each issue material to its case.” *C.A.R. Transp. Brokerage*
8 *Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted). In contrast,
9 when the nonmoving party bears the burden of proving the claim or defense, the moving party
10 can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting evidence to negate an essential element of the
11 nonmoving party’s case; or (2) by demonstrating that the nonmoving party failed to make a
12 showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that party’s case on which that party will
13 bear the burden of proof at trial. *See Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323–24. If the moving party
14 fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and the court need not
15 consider the nonmoving party’s evidence. *See Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144,
16 159–60 (1970).

17 If the moving party satisfies its initial burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing party
18 to establish that a genuine issue of material fact exists. *See Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith*
19 *Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). To establish the existence of a factual dispute, the
20 opposing party need not establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is sufficient
21 that “the claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the parties’
22 differing versions of the truth at trial.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809
23 F.2d 626, 631 (9th Cir. 1987). However, the nonmoving party cannot avoid summary judgment
24 by relying solely on conclusory allegations that are unsupported by factual data. *See Taylor v.*
25 *List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). Instead, the opposition must go beyond the assertions

1 and allegations of the pleadings and set forth specific facts by producing competent evidence that
 2 shows a genuine issue for trial. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e); *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 324.

3 At summary judgment, a court's function is not to weigh the evidence and determine the
 4 truth but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial. *See Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 249.
 5 The evidence of the nonmovant is "to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to be drawn
 6 in his favor." *Id.* at 255. But if the evidence of the nonmoving party is merely colorable or is not
 7 significantly probative, summary judgment may be granted. *See id.* at 249–50.

8 **III. ANALYSIS**

9 A prima facie claim for negligence in Nevada, as elsewhere, consists of four elements:
 10 "(1) an existing duty of care, (2) breach, (3) legal causation, and (4) damages." *Turner v.*
 11 *Mandalay Sports Entm't LLC*, 180 P.3d 1172, 1175 (Nev. 2008).

12 Plaintiff alleges that "[o]n or about June 10, 2006 . . . as a direct and proximate result of
 13 Plaintiff's participation in the Ultimate Fighter 4 television series, Plaintiff suffered a spinal
 14 injury" because "[Defendants] carelessly, recklessly and negligently fail[ed] to provide a safe
 15 environment" (ECF No. 27 ¶¶ 3–4). This is the entirety of the allegations concerning
 16 Defendants' alleged negligence. It is unclear from the SAC how the injury is alleged to have
 17 occurred or what actions Defendants took or failed to take in violation of their alleged duty to
 18 ensure Plaintiff's safety. Perhaps a referee who was an agent of one or more Defendants failed
 19 to stop a fight after Plaintiff had submitted under the rules or been knocked unconscious, but this
 20 appears unlikely, because Plaintiff has sued no opponent for battery for exceeding the scope of
 21 his consent. Perhaps Plaintiff was injured by faulty equipment or dangerous property conditions
 22 at a fight venue, but this also appears unlikely, because Plaintiff has sued no manufacturer,
 23 retailer, or real property owner. The negligence claim has remained somewhat mysterious for
 24 the almost two years that this claim has been pending. The breach element of the negligence
 25 claim likely fails under *Twombly* and *Iqbal* for this reason alone, without further analysis,

1 because specific acts or admissions must be alleged to establish a prima facie case of negligence
2 unless the instrument of harm is alleged to be under a defendant's exclusive control and the
3 defendant is in a better position than the plaintiff to explain the cause of the accident, neither of
4 which are alleged in the present case. *See Judson v. Camelot Food, Inc.*, 756 P.2d 1198, 1200–01
5 (Nev. 1988).

6 Defendants, however, move for summary judgment based purely on contractual waiver of
7 liability. They attach copies of three agreements: (1) Exclusive Promotional and Ancillary
8 Rights Agreement (“the Zuffa Agreement”), (ECF No. 87, Ex. A); (2) Ultimate Fighter
9 Applicant Agreement (“the Tufguy Agreement”), (*id.*, Ex. B); and (3) Ultimate Fighter Waiver
10 and Release, Assumption of the Risk, and Indemnity Agreement (“the Waiver and Release”),
11 (*id.*, Ex. C). These agreements are adduced as attached to the declaration of William P. Volk,
12 Esq., attorney for Defendants. Defendants also attach a copy of Plaintiff's April 21, 2010
13 deposition, wherein Plaintiff admits he signed the first and third agreements on April 18, 2006
14 and April 25, 2006, respectively. (*Id.*, Ex. D, at 38:10–25, 64:2–19). The deposition evidence is
15 not sufficient to indicate an admission to having signed the second agreement, because the
16 document is not sufficiently identified. (*See id.*, Ex. D, at 49:2–16). In any case, all three of the
17 agreements bear Plaintiff's signature, and they are dated April 18, April 25, and April 25, 2006,
18 respectively. (*See id.*, Ex. A, at 20; *id.*, Ex. B, at 14; *id.*, Ex. C, at 12).

19 Article XVI of the Zuffa Agreement was clearly intended to release Zuffa and affiliated
20 entities from liability arising out of injuries. Section 16.1 notes: “Fighter fully understands and
21 agrees that the professional sport of mixed martial arts is an inherently and abnormally
22 dangerous activity” (*Id.*, Ex. A, at 15, art. XVI § 16.1). The text continues:

23 Fighter has knowingly evaluated the inherent risks, foreseen and
24 unforeseen, in this dangerous sport and represents and declares that
25 he is physically, mentally, emotionally and intellectually willing
and able to accept, and does hereby clearly, unambiguously and
explicitly accept, all risks, foreseen and unforeseen, associated
with participating in the sport and the Bouts.

1 (*Id.*). The next section indicates that Plaintiff “irrevocably agrees that the Releasing Parties will
2 not sue or claim against Zuffa [and affiliated entities, agents, assigns, etc.] . . . for any injury,
3 illness, damage, or harm to Fighter . . .” (*Id.*, Ex. A, at 15, art. XVI § 16.2). The consideration
4 for this release was the opportunity to participate in the matches. (*See id.*, Ex. A, at 15, art. XVI
5 § 16.3). The Zuffa Agreement releases Zuffa from liability for the negligence claim.

6 Next, the Tufguy Agreement was clearly intended to release all released parties from
7 liability arising out of injuries. (*See id.*, Ex. B, at 10–11, §§ 26–30a). Released parties include
8 the “Producers,” (*id.*, Ex. B, at 10, § 27), which are defined as Tufguy and UFP, (*id.*, Ex. B, at 1).
9 Paragraph 28 of the Tufguy Agreement contains the same language as section 16.1 of article XVI
10 of the Zuffa Agreement does, acknowledging the inherent and abnormal risks involved in mixed
11 martial arts fighting and accepting them. (*See id.*, Ex. B, at 10, § 28). Plaintiff then agrees to the
12 same broad release of liability and covenants not to sue Tufguy or UFP for any injuries, in
13 consideration for the opportunity to participate in the matches. (*See id.*, Ex. B, at 10–11, §§ 29–
14 30a). The Tufguy Agreement releases Tufguy and UFP for liability for the negligence claim.

15 Third, the Waiver and Release is extremely broad and was intended to release all released
16 parties, including UFP and any affiliated entities or agencies, from liability of any kind arising
17 out of any personal injury to Plaintiff “arising out of or related to the events . . .” (*See id.*, Ex. C,
18 at 1). The Waiver and Release releases UFP from liability for the negligence claim.

19 Parties may agree to assume risk by contract, and, in Nevada, the issue of assumption of
20 the risk is a question for the court, not a jury. *Turner*, 180 P.3d at 1177 (holding that assumption
21 of the risk is a matter of law for the court, not a question of fact for the jury, because assumption
22 of the risk concerns the scope of a defendant’s duty). *Turner* expressly overruled a previous case
23 that had held that the issue of implied assumption of the risk (but not express assumption of the
24 risk) was subsumed by Nevada’s comparative negligence statute and must be determined by a
25 jury. *See id.* at 1177 n.30 (citing *Mizushima v. Sunset Ranch, Inc.*, 737 P.2d 1158, 1161 n.7 (Nev.

1 1987)). Since *Turner*, assumption of the risk is always treated as a question of law.

2 Defendants have met their initial burden on summary judgment to show that there is no
3 genuine issue of material fact that they are not liable on Plaintiff's negligence claim. Under the
4 agreements, Plaintiff both assumed the risk of his alleged injuries and covenanted not to sue.
5 The burden now shifts to Plaintiff to adduce evidence showing a genuine issue of material fact as
6 to liability. In response, Plaintiff argues that because Defendant NUFIC breached its separate
7 contract to insure Plaintiff, it is unconscionable for any Defendant to claim that it is released
8 from liability. NUFIC is not a moving party and has not joined the present motion. Only the
9 non-NUFIC Defendants have moved for summary judgment, and only on the negligence claim,
10 which is not pled against NUFIC.

11 In Nevada, a court may find an agreement to be unenforceable if it was unconscionable
12 when entered into:

13 Generally, both procedural and substantive unconscionability must
14 be present in order for a court to exercise its discretion to refuse to
15 enforce a . . . clause as unconscionable. However, less evidence of
16 substantive unconscionability is required in cases involving great
17 procedural unconscionability. A clause is procedurally
18 unconscionable when a party lacks a meaningful opportunity to
19 agree to the clause terms either because of unequal bargaining
20 power, as in an adhesion contract, or because the clause and its
21 effects are not readily ascertainable upon a review of the contract.
22 Procedural unconscionability often involves the use of fine print or
23 complicated, incomplete or misleading language that fails to
24 inform a reasonable person of the contractual language's
25 consequences. As the Ninth Circuit has recognized, substantive
unconscionability focuses on the one-sidedness of the contract
terms.

22 *D.R. Horton, Inc. v. Green*, 96 P.3d 1159, 1162–63 (Nev. 2004) (internal quotation marks and
23 footnotes omitted) (alteration in original).

24 Plaintiff argues that the agreements were procedurally unconscionable, but he does not
25 argue that the agreements were adhesive or that there was unequal bargaining power. Rather,

1 Plaintiff somewhat confusingly argues that “Defendant [NUFIC?] . . . has not provided
2 [Plaintiff’s] consideration in the form of healthcare, so therefore is [sic] procedurally
3 unconscionable to permit [D]efendant to oppress the Plaintiff[’]s rights to seek redress from the
4 Defendant’s breach.” (ECF No. 91 at 4:20–22). This is not an argument for procedural
5 unconscionability. It is an argument that NUFIC has breached the contract to provide healthcare,
6 so it cannot rely on the releases and waivers in the other three agreements. Plaintiff notes that
7 Zuffa admits in its motion that claims for healthcare promised under the Zuffa Agreement are the
8 only claims permitted under the Zuffa Agreement. (*See* ECF No. 87 at 9:16–19 (citing ECF No.
9 87, Ex. A, at 15, art. XVI § 16.3)). Zuffa indeed agreed to provide health insurance under
10 Article XIII of the Zuffa Agreement, (*see id.*, Ex. A, at 13, art. XIII § 13.1), but Plaintiff does not
11 allege that Zuffa breached its agreement to provide such insurance. Plaintiff alleges that NUFIC
12 has breached the Policy, which is presumably an agreement between Zuffa and NUFIC, under
13 which Plaintiff is the third-party beneficiary. In summary, this has nothing to do with procedural
14 unconscionability of any of the releases of liability Plaintiff signed. And even if Zuffa could
15 somehow be liable for NUFIC’s alleged breach simply because it paid for Plaintiff’s insurance
16 policy without serving as the claims administrator--a fact that is not alleged--this would only
17 potentially invalidate the release as to Zuffa, not as to Tufguy or UFP, who are covered by
18 releases in separate agreements.


19 Plaintiff also argues that the agreements were substantively unconscionable. Plaintiff
20 admits that a disclaimer for liability for negligence is enforceable if not unconscionable.
21 Plaintiff argues that the Zuffa Agreement--but not the others--is substantively unconscionable
22 because it “does not allow for any remedy for Plaintiff should Defendant breach.” But Plaintiff
23 then quotes a portion of the agreement that in fact permits Plaintiff to seek redress for any breach
24 of the agreement by Zuffa if Zuffa fails to cure the alleged breach within ten days. But again,
25 none of the moving Defendants are moving to dismiss a breach of contract claim, and Plaintiff

1 has brought no such claim against the moving Defendants. He has brought only a negligence
2 claim against these Defendants, and Plaintiff's ability to sue Zuffa for breach of contract does not
3 somehow render the waivers of liability for personal injuries nullities. These waivers are
4 perfectly valid and enforceable as against the negligence claim. If Plaintiff wishes to amend his
5 complaint to plead a breach of contract cause of action against Zuffa, Tufguy, and/or UFP
6 predicated on NUFIC's denial of benefits under the Policy, he may move to do so, although such
7 a claim seems implausible without an allegation that one or more of these Defendants was the
8 claims administrator. But such allegations would still have nothing whatsoever to do with the
9 substantive fairness of the agreements containing the waivers against liability for personal injury.
10 Plaintiff has simply not made any argument indicating procedural or substantive
11 unconscionability of the Zuffa Agreement, Tufguy Agreement, or Waiver and Release at the
12 time they were entered into.

13 CONCLUSION

14 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No.
15 87) is GRANTED.

16 DATED this 14th day of October, 2010.

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20 Gloria M. Navarro
21 United States District Judge
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